Our New Series, We to-day conclude the fourth volume the REPUBLIC. Did we propose to take leave of our patrons it might be proper to make an extended review of the eventful circumstances which have occurred since the relation of wri ter and reader has existed between us.

Our career as a party press has been che quered by the usual vicissitudes. We have known triumph and defeat, approval and censure. We have endeavored to discharge our duty to our cause and to our country conscientiously and fearlessly. We have endeavored to preserve our own respect and that of all those whose respect contributes to reputation We have endeavored to maintain the dignity of the American press. How far we may have succeeded will be determined by our contemporaries and the public.

We have found it necessary to change the line of our publication. Journals cannot subsist exclusively on controversies. Partisan war fare is a pleasant excitement to the combatants; but a war between two political or polemical prints is not, during the present political syncope, very interesting to the public. Men now instead of breaking their necks to get to a political disputation, would rather take the cars to avoid one; and, instead of reading a couple of columns of editorial thunder, they wickedly shy off to the next railroad or conjugal murder. We venture to affirm that the ablest and most logical controversy upon the merits of a land no more attract readers than the wars of Buzfuz and Pleydell upon a special plea will draw an audience. You hear a racket, and go in. much worried by two yelping attorneys; a tipstaff and a pair of relay lawyers, by way of audience. You steal out and shut the door, for fear you may be nabbed by some entangling process with a Norman name, or committee upon a jury, with but the forlorn privilege of dictating a nuncupative message to your indignant helpmate.

Yet the points discussed by the jurists are as "profoundly important" and as "intensely interesting" to them as the editorial war may be to the combatants. Neither will, however, we regret to say, attract a paying audience at this time.

The prosperity of a journal depends upon th interest with which the public regard it. It must be conducted with propriety, ability, and industry. We shall found our claim to public support upon the faithful cultivation of these indispensable attributes.

We shall preserve such a tone of moral propriety as that our journal may be safely comnitted to the hands of the younger and gentle members of society, upon whose culture the destinies of the country depend. Founded in a spirit of devotion to republican principles, it can never fail to encourage their progress.

It shall contain all the intelligence of foreign and domestic importance which the most de liberate student of events may require; and it shall in its local and current news be as fast and as fresh as the contributions of active agents can make it.

An intermission of a few days will be neces sary to effect the change of manner and apparel with which we are to reappear before the public. It will be a hyphen separating the two series without impairing their value.

It will no doubt gratify our friends to learn that our appeal for subscribers has been reshall address ourselves to an agreeably extended list of subscribers. We shall hope that our patrons will, in proportion as we shall deserve it, aid us in our enterprise.

To the citizens of this important metropoli we appeal for such encouragement as will enable us to expand our circulation into the interior, and redeem the city press from the reproach of having sometimes permitted the papers of other cities to give the earliest information of what occurs within our own.

The first number of the new series will appear on Wednesday, the 6th of July.

OF Subscribers to the TRI-WEEKLY REPUB-LIC will no doubt be gratified to learn that the DAILY PAPER will hereafter be sent to them at the same price they have heretofore paid for the former.

## Steamboats and Excursions

We notice in the newspapers of all our cities the advertisements of steamboats about to make pleasure excursions at very low rates of fare. There is no more pleasant mode of enjoying a day's recreation than is thus presented, and we do not wonder that multitudes of men, women, and children avail themselves of the opportunity to enjoy themselves upon terms so numical. And yet there are still many who wisely abstain from participating in these en joyments, and who prefer the more sedate and expensive travel upon the same boats at times when special excursion trips are not advertised; and in this connexion we must take occasion to observe that one of two things must soon occur-either a limitation must be placed upon the number of passengers each boat is permitted to carry, and upon the maximum speed at which she may move, or some stupendous disaster will suspend for a season at least the practice of making cheap excursions. In this matter none are more deeply interested than the proprietors of steamboats; and to them, especially, do we commend the subject. A guarantee to the public that no abuse will ever be permitted from either of the causes here named will enhance the gratification of those who seek pleasure by means of the facilities thus offered to them, and at the same time greatly increase the patronage of the boats by calling for more frequent trips; or, should a little higher price for tickets be in consequence demanded, it will not weigh in the popular Virginia. estimation against the security attained by judicious regulations.

It is said that we are more reckless of life in republican America than in monarchical table, which settles the fate of the measure for a Europe; and the laxity of our laws regulating the various means of transporting passengers throughout our country gives grounds for the assertion. While upon the North river, upon the Delaware, upon Chesapeake bay, upon the Potomac, and everywhere throughout the Potomac, and everywhere throughout the country, a steamboat is never considered full while there is a plank fore or aft for a passenger to stand upon, each steamboat while he is a poor creature and an unworthy citizen who neglects his political duties and sacrificate his political duties and sacrifications. that moves upon the THAMES is assigned its limited number of passengers, and the pecalty for violating the injunction is uni-

formly imposed. Thus we notice in a recent London periodical-the Nautical Standard, of the 11th of June-that WILLIAM NEWTON, master of the Greenwich steam vessel Waterman 4, whose limit, as prescribed by the legally-appointed inspectors, is 347 passengers, was tried before a court of aldermen, and fined £5, and a further sum of £5 5s ... being 5s. for each of twenty one passengers beyond the number specified in his certificate, and this, though it was shown by the defence that, the occasion being Whit-Monday, the throng was so dense that the captain could not

esist the pressure of the crowd upon his boat, t being ruled that it was the duty of the commander of a boat to use adequate precautions to resist such pressure. Thomas Long, of the steamboat Waterman No. 1, was fined £20 for a like offence, and JOSEPH BALL, of the 'Naiad," was fined £10.

Prizing as we do these delightful excursions. is our wish to see them continued, and beome more and more popular with the public and profitable to those who conduct them; and o this end, together with a proper regard for the safety and welfare of the public, we commend this subject to the earnest nsideration of those who are empowered to reate and to administer laws on the subject; and we would especially urge the propriety of attending to it without awaiting the admoniions of such disastrous occurrences as have recently aroused public attention to the flagrant abuses practiced by many of the railroad nonnies of our country'

We ask attention to an advertisement in this day's paper, offering to lease for a term of years Charles Island, one of the Gallapagos bill, or the virtues of a tariff schedule, would group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, a few degrees west of the coast of Guayaquil. We are informed that the statement which is in circulation in the newspapers, to the effect Scene, a dingy court room, with faded baize that the Mormons have purchased or leased curtains; dramatic personæ, a little judge very this island, and are about to settle on it, is en

DOMESTIC COOKERY, Useful Receipts and Hints o Young Housekeepers, is the title of an excellent little work by Elizabeth E. Lea, a fifth edition of which has just been issued by Messra Cushings & Bailey, of Baltimore. We speak from experience when we say that this will be found a most useful book in every family for the purposes indicated by

The book is on sale by FRANCK TAYLOR, book seller, Pennsylvania avenue, a few doors east o the National Hotel.

Household Words .- McElrath and Barker, of New York, publish an American edition of this attractive and original journal of Dickens, the novelist. It is made up in monthly parts, and sold at twenty cents a part or number.

HARPERS' MAGAZINE. - This magazine has abated othing in spirit or value in the July number. which has just reached us. It has much interesting reading; and among its pictorial beauties the sketches of the Upper Mississippi and those of Lake George struck us as being very fine. Copies can be obtained of Joe Saillington,

rner of Pennsylvania avenue and 41 street, and

BUCKINGHAM, under the National Hotel. THE ART JOURNAL OF LONDON .- We have re seived No. 54 of this meritorious work, published n a quarto form, and containing a number of beauiful engravings. The work is published by GEORGE VIRTUE, in London, and may be obtained of the agent, Mr. B. W. FERGUSON, on 7th street,

THE MINING MAGAZINE, for July, 1853, edited by W. J. TENNEY, at New York, has been forwarded to us. We should suppose this to be a useful publication to all persons interested in mining operations, whether of gold or coal,

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI .- A copy of pamphlet, containing documents exhibiting the organization, condition, and relations of the Pacific Railroad of the State of Missouri, has been sent us, for which our thanks are tendered.

## To the Editor of the Republic :

Siz: May I ask through your columns why Mr Robert Walsh and the writer of the "Ion" letters in the Baltimore Sun use the word "statuary" in the sense of statues or of sculpture? Vide extract om letter of former in your paper of to-day, and etter of latter in Sun of to-day. These gentlemen are certes among the best of philologists, and when they employ words, we should suppose, must know what they are doing. SOPHOMORE.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1853.

EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN AT THE COURT OF St. James.-The Moniteur, and indeed all the other Paris papers, (says Mr. Walsh in a recent letter to the New York Journal of Commerce,) have oticed the introduction at the Court of Queen Victoria-of Mr. Van Buren, ex-President of the United States; Major General Cooper, Mr. Kemole, "Governor and ex member of Congress," and others. It is suggested that an ex-President of the great American Union might have sought a special presentation to her majesty, suchs a European royal and princely personages claim, instead of confounding himself with the crowd or mob at general official reception.

JOHN MANNESS died at his residence in Clinton, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, on Friday last, at eleven o'clock p. m., after an illness of six weeks, of dropsy. He was aged about sixty-six years. He was a Jerseyman by birth, and son-inlaw of the celebrated Dr. Cooper, of South Caro lina, highly esteemed in his native State, where as a physician, a lawyer, a chemist, and a politician, he was well known. He was the president of the New Jersey Senate during the winter of 852, and was much talked of as the next Democratic candidate for Governor of the State. He was one of the most learned men of his age, the master of two professions and one science, and in them all he had not skimmed the surface merely, but dived to their very bottoms. In addition this, he had mastered three or four languages. [N. Y. Evening Post, 28th.

HAMILTON SHIELDS, ESQ., died at Norfolk las week, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. Mr. S. at the close of the war in 1815, in which he commanded a company of volunteers from Isle o Wight county, established the American Beacon which, as the senior editor, he continued to conduct with ability and industry till 1834, when he retired from the arduous duties of his profession.

The Holly Springs (Miss ) Banner announced the death at his residence there of Judge Joseph W. Chalmers, and adds that "Mississippi has lost one of her noblest sons, the bar one of its ablest lawyers, and society one of her brightest orna ments." Judge C. was a native of Halifax county.

LIQUOR LAW IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The New Hampshire House of Representatives-131 to 114has refused to take the Maine Liquor law from the

The Savannah Courier states that \$1,700,000 have been subscribed to the stock of the Brunsgick and Florida Railroad Company. A large part of the road is already under contract.

Sound Doctains. The following is from the citizen who neglects his political duties and sacri-fices his political birthright to his business or his case, the man who makes morchandise of his poli-tical principles, and expects pay for maintaining them, is quite as foolish as he is base."

The following special despatch from this city appears in the New York Times. Its most mateial statements, bowever, are doubted or alture

her discredited by many: ther discredited by many:

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 27.

It is rumored that Government has been ad vised from quarters entitled to the highest credit of the celebration of a treaty between Spain and Mexico for the re-annexation of the latter to the former. The treaty, it is stated, was solemnly signed by Generals Canedo and Santa Anna while the latter was at Havana, subject to ratification by the court of Madrid, and by the Mexican as coon as he should be firmly seated in the dictatorial chair. These ratifications have been received, and an exceptition, it is said, is organized on the chair. These ratifications have been received, and an expedition, it is said, is organized on the northern shore of Cuba, destined to carry six thousand Spanish troops to Vera Cruz, where they are to support the coup d'état which Santa Anna has resolved to attempt.

It is likewise asserted that the departure of the expedition will be the signal for a general insurrection on the island. The Cubans are resolved to to the control of the capital a change slip without attents.

not to let so capital a chance slip without attempting their emancipation; and, if we may believe cliable authorities, the movement will certainly

rove triumphant.

A gentleman who has the best opp acquainting himself with the secret drift of thing in Cuba, and who possesses the confidence of Government, writes: "I am told Judge Crawlord, the newly-appointed consultant the Havana, does no propose to enter upon the duties of his office unit October. If this is so, depend upon it he will nev act as consul. The fate of the Spanish auth ri will have been sealed ere then." X Y. Commenting on the despatch the Baltimore Par

"The weather is hot, and 'rumor' is just now the only source for political agitation—it won't do for parties to attempt to act. So we regard the above t is very interesting; looks very fornide ele, and curnishes food for conversation and opens the door for political disquisitions. But of course there can be no truth in it—that is in the story, not that i was not rumored. The idea that Sants Anna is go ing to annex Mexico to Spain! The author of the the story is something to laugh over, and for that the author ought to be thanked, though he does challenge wild credulity."

From the New York Journal of Commerce, June 24. Spurious Currency.

The following advertisement from the Maine was published once in our paper by direction of the Secretary of State. We repeat it to day, that we may accompany it with a few words

Notics - Secretary's Office, Augusta, Maine, June 17, 1853. - Whereas, there is reason to believe that certain persons out of the limits of the State of Maine, but under pretence of authority granted by the Legislature thereof, are about to issue and into circulation bank bills or notes, or notes in imitation of bank notes, purporting to be issued by The Little Androscoggin Company, at Danville, in the State of Maine, whereby the community may be greatly injured and defrauded, notice is hereby given that there is no corporation company with the above named title in this State authorized the above harmed title in this State authorized to exercise banking powers, or to issue bills o notes as a currency, and that any such proceeding will be in violation of the laws of the State. The corporation authorized by the act of the Legislature, under the before named title, is a man

ufacturing corporation solely, and, if organized, would have no power to issue bank notes or any notes as a currency.

It cannot, however, be ascertained, though in puiries have been made, that any company has been organized under said title, or that it has any known place of business, or that any capital stock hatever has been subscribed or paid

The illegal proceedings contemplated are about to take place without the State, and beyond the reach of its laws.

John G. Sawyrs,
Secretary of State

The spirit which has dictated this notice from the constituted authorities of Maine, cannot be to highly commended. That State is noted for in dustry and thrift, and is managed with wisdom and integrity. The issuers of a spurious currency cannot obtain a foothold within her jurisdiction. They are treated more ceremoniously in those States which are so overloaded with debt that they cannot pay the annual interest upon it. A currancy liable to much fluctuation does harm no rancy liable to much fluctuation does harm not only to the immediate losers from its depreciation, but to the rest of the community. The price of products is raised by the abundance of money, and is lowered by its diminution. It is the labor of the community which is thus affected by a redun lant or incomplete supply. If the currency consist of the precious metals, labor is employed to fix the price of labor, and there is then all necessary certainty in the discounter of the price of labor, and there is then all necessary certainty in the discounter of the price of labor, and there is then all necessary certainty in the discounter of the price of labor, and there is then all necessary certainty in the discounter of the price of labor. price of labor, and there is then all necessary certainty in the determination of prices. A well regulated paper currency, convertible at all times, and conveniently, into the precious metals, has and conveniently, into the precious metals, has become a necessity of commerce, and is in othe respects desirable. On the theory on which it is based, it is not supposed to interfere with the great law by which labor in one shape (that o ney) is relied upon to determine the value in another shape; that is to say, the infini dustry to the supply of the world But a spu-rious currency occupies a totally different place, and under this head may be included all those issues which are not based on a solid foundat such as will stand the tempests of the lusiness world. Currency issued upon stocks on which the annual interest is not well secured and punctually annual interest is not well secured and punctually paid, comes within this category. In the long run they will be placed on a footing with "The Little Androscoggin Company." Both are calculated to affect the interests of labor injuriously That interest concerns every human being. The solid part of the community ever promote its stability. They thrive by steadiness and when all is calm. This is the interest of the great majority; and, except when the public mind has been vitiated by wrong examples, the laws, take their things. by wrong examples, the laws take their tone an

and, except when the public mind has been vitiated by wrong examples, the laws take their tone and impression from this acknowledged public object. There are wreckers, however, on every shore. A freshet which sets afloat the accumulations of labor gathered on the shore, puts in motion all those who profit by the labor of others. They clutch all that they can gather as it floats on the swollen flood. An insound currency thus acts. It suspends the industry of a nation on the wings of paper money "The Little Androscoggin Company" may issue with a printing press in half an hour what is nominally sufficient to buy up all the lumber in the State of Maine; the product of powerful arms, which have wielded their axes to support men, women, and children in honest industry.

They rely on the State for their protection in the matter of currency, a duty which the Executive power, it may be seen, vigilantly performs. We wish that Illinois, Indiana, and other States, would follow this wise example. Washington city has been the locality of much of this species of public plunder. Each place owes it to every other place that frauds of this character should be exposed and corrected on the spot in which they derive their local habitation, and from which they derive their name. One branch of the Androscografic weeks.

ocal habitation, and from which they derive their name. One branch of the Androscoggin runs at the foot of the White Mountains, and then passes into the State of Maine. It is a pure and clear mountain stream, in which the trout love to cool mountain stream, in which the trout love to cool themselves. It is said that some persons who lately travelled into New Jersey, on perceiving a copper-bead snake, immediately established a copper mining company. It may be that the Little Androscoggin furnishes in its "fisheries" an equal reason for establishing a company authorized to catch and core fish, the latter to be sold at the Exchange, "to be delivered" We think that purchasers of stocks "too numerous to mention" will wish by and by, as they piace their certificates in wish by and by, as they place their certificates in the pocket-book which holds old continental or other discarded notes, that some honest John G. Sawyer had published the caution with respect to them which the constituted authorities of Maine

so justly put forth. All bonor to the State of Maine CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.-A despatch from the office of the Hartford Times, dated the 28th instant, says:

"The Senate, this afternoon, passed an impor-tant bill, providing that in case of attachment for debt, there shall be an equal distribution of property among the creditors

"The bill authorizing the cities of New Haven and Hartford to issue bonds for the purpose of rais-ing money to supply said cities with pure water has passed both Houses. a passed both Houses.
"The bill provides that \$300,000 shall be raised the city of Hartford, and \$250,000 by the city New Haven
"The House has just rejected the bill passed by

he Senate for the abolition of capital punishmen by a large majority.
Both Houses of the Legislature have passed

resolution to adjourn sine die on Friday

THE HORSE TRADE has of late years assumed an importance in Philadelphia and New York which few persons attach to it. A fact is mentioned by the Lancaster Independent Whig, which shows this strikingly. It is, that a single forwarding house in that city, Messrs. Powl & Mishler, has, since the beginning of the present year, sent 1,183 head of horses, by railroad, to Philadelphia. So exceedingly great has been the growth of this city as well as New York, that the number of horses required for use is inthense, and constantly angmenting. Hard work, warm weather, disease, chausity, age, and other causes, diminish the number of our sorses pontinually, and the chief supplies to replace them, and to meet the growing demand, are derived from the interior of our own State and the great West.

[Philadelphia North American.

From the New York Express, June 27. Central Americ

THE REPUBLIC.

We have at different times set before our readers the efforts made to form a federal government out of the five Central American States to which Mr. ex-Senator Borland has been appointed minister by General Pierce; an especial mission created for some especial purpose, the reasons of which we have never been able to appreciate; but now we have to inform our readers that all these efforts for a Central American government have failed. Indeed, the projectors of this Central government were not moved by any particular desire to subserve the interests of the States, but the men moving in it were revolutionists in their respective States, and made use of the cry for a federal gov ernment in order to obtain exterior power, which would better enable them to further their views of revolution at home, in their respective States. Guatemala, the leading State, never took any part n the movement, and the only States that did ere San Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

We have before us now a decree from the State Nicaragua, signed by Rocha. Minister of Forn Affairs, in which, by the authority of the Sume Director and Assembly, dated Managua, April 30, 1853, it is resolved:

ART 1. That Nicaragua does not accept the constitution submitted by the Federal Convention in October, 1852, nor any of its provisions.

ART 2. That the act of November 8, 1849, is in ufficient, and Nicaragua resumes, from the pub-lication of this law, all its sovereignty and abso-ate independence, both as to the exterior and her

We have before us a document thirty page ng, given out from Managua (capital of Nicaragua) by the Minister of the Interior, in behalf of the government, which enterslat length into the affairs of Nicaragua. All attempts at federation have not only failed, he says, but have resulted in mischief and civil war; and such are the hetero geneous elements of the country that he almos

despairs of success in any future attempts.

This document then dwells upon some of the interior difficulties of Nicaragua, and the necessity of some constitutional reforms to make the constitution work well. The federal government failing, Nicaragua was obliged to receive foreign ministers. Don Diego Ramon was received from ministers. Don Diego Ramon was received from Spain, "a kindred nation in tongue and reli-gion." Hon. J. Bozman Kerr was thus accredited from the United States of North America. Mr. Kerr's course in Nicaragua is spoken of in high terms of approbation. Without yielding to fackerr's course in Nicaragua is spoken of in high terms of approbation. Without yielding to factions or treason in Nicaragua, or protecting treasonable adventurers, he has saved the country from many evits, and inspired the government with the highest respect for him and his well-merited reputation. A minister from Prussia has also been recognised, with whom a treaty of commerce and navigation has been concluded.

San Juan del Norte (Greytown) is then dwelt on. The municipal government created there in

on. The municipal government created there in derogation of the rights of Nicaragua is protested against as a new aggression. The treaty of Washington between the United States and Great Britain failed, we are told, not only to meet with favor in Nicaragua, but with some of the "grand notabilities" [the Little Giant, (?) we suppose] in "the grand Republic."

grand Republic."
Marcoleta's services to Nicaragua are spoken of Marcoleta's services to Nicaragua are spoken of in the very highest terms. He is, it seems, a sort of omnipresent and omnipotent Minister; being Chargé to Great Britain, France, Belgium, Hol land, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States—having all this weight of honors. His resistance to the treaty of Washington is highly commended, and he is at last commended to the very favorable consideration of the Nicaraguan Legislature. [Nevertheless, we hear that, in order to have a minister in the United States who will be recognised, Señor Castelion will be sent there.] astellon will be sent there.]
This document then enters upon the relations

Nicaragua has with the other Central American States. With San Salvador there has been some States. With San Salvador there has been some difficulty about the home she has given to the exile Munos, who, driven from Leon, promised to go to Peru, but did not. Speaking of Costa Rica, Mesers. Crampton and Webster are censured for the part they took in awarding Nicaraguan territory to that State. The "rudeness" of Mr. Walsh, the Commissioner sent out from the United States, is then spoken of, and there is a slap at his "diplomatic manners in Hayti." [Mr. Walsh's reports to his Government, especially the Hayti reports, seem to have made a sensation in the court of Management Other parts of this long document treat of the

ne administration of justice," "public instructor," "codification of the laws," and "ecclesiasal affairs." The State religion is the Roman Catholic Apostolic, but other religion is the Roman Catholic Apostolic, but other religions are not prohibited. The Catholic religion is highly extolled; but a concordat with the Holy See is demanded, by which the rights of the State and the rights of the church, which seem to be coming into conflict, shall be established.

San Salvador had sent Don Luis Molina to constraints the Director of Nicasanus and in the Catholica of San Salvador had sent Don Luis Molina to constraints the Director of Nicasanus and in the Catholica of San Salvador had sent Don Luis Molina to constraints the Director of Nicasanus and in the Catholica of San Salvador had sent Don Luis Molina to constraints the Director of Nicasanus and in the San Salvador had sent Don Luis Molina to constraints the Director of Nicasanus and in the San Salvador had sent Don Luis Molina to constraints.

gratulate the Director of Nicaragua, and in the course of his speech Molina expresses his disbelief in the success of all the efforts attempted for federation, but hopes to see very friendly relations ex-Correspondence of the Phila. North American

WASHINGTON June 28

Cabinet is said to have Mr. Buchanan's instructions under consideration. Mr. Marcy has been engaged for some time in preparing them, but Mr. Buchanan insists on having authority to onduct all our important diplomacy with Eng-and in London. The premier is not disposed to loss these opportunities to make personal reputa tion by negotiation here. The Cabinet will sustain Mr. Marcy. Probably Mr. Buchanan sees how the cat jumps, and will not start for some time, if at all. This is the secret of his failing to go last I am satisfied to-day that efforts will be made t

ettle the fishery question here. There was reason o fear Mr. Crampton's powers on the subject were not sufficiently accept; but it is now understood there is no such difficulty, and that the question is likely to be satisfactorily adjusted soon.

Mr. Walker leaves for New York to morrow or Thursday, to make arrangements for his de-

Judge George R. Barrett, of Pennsylvania, ha been appointed codifier of the revenue laws, under the act of the last session appropriating ten thouand dollars for that purpose Several clerks in the Navy Department were re

WHEN IS IT GOING TO RAIN?-The Baltimor Patriot of last evening asks this question, which is strictly applicable to Washington, and says:

"This is the question asked everywhere. The Louisville Journal seems to think they have not had their share, and says:
"It has rained sli around us, but hardly a drop has fallen here. We are nearly choked up with dust. The crops in our immediate vicinity are suff-ring greatly."
"Way down in Alabama—perhaps near the Sawnes river—they are crying also for rain and Sawnee river—they are crying also for rain; and in Mobile they are beginning to think there is no such thing. Here is what the Register of that city,

such thing. Here is what the Register of that city, of the 20th instant, says:

"Rain has now become a subject of doubt and curiosity—like the mastodon. We hear of it—we see the signs—we expect its coming—we are promised, and we want it, and yet it comes not. Talk of a tempest in a teapot, we have lately had twenty. Nay, in the fues, their whole contents have been sailt and yet the dust; and selection of the contents have

en spilt, and yet the dust is not allayed. Pshaw

been spilt, and yet the dust is not allayed. Pshaw! the elements, like spirits, will not come when they are called. As Professor Peabody says on strawberry culture, 'Water! water! water.'

"The Register tells our own story. We have had all sorts of signs—east winds, clouds, and, we think we are not mistaken in saying, a drop or two of rain. But that is so long ago, that no bush or flower or field anywhere about us cherishes a sign of remembrance of it. The result is insubordination in the verytable kingdom—the come as sign of remembrance of it. The result is insub-ordination in the vegetable kingdom—the corn re-fuses to grow, the gardens put on the look of de-cay, and the grass is withering in its spite. But the rain has fallen, and is still falling. Startle not, gentle reader, at the bold announcement, it is true—for we have the evidence of the Jackson Mirror, of Louisiana, and there is no going behind what the papers say, of course. That paper of the 16th instart with just pride said.

lith instact with just pride said:
"'Refreshing showers have fallen in different parts
of this parish and in the adjoining parishes from
day to day for the last week, until the crops are
revived and all growing to the heart's content of farmers, planters, and gardeners.

"They must have a pleasant time in Louisiana with these refreshing showers. We would not take one drop from them, but how glad we would all be here if we had now some refreshing showers. Ah,

A BEGGAR MAKING CHANGE .- In Baton Roug how delighted would be every ear to hear what the poet has not inaptly called 'the melody of nature'-'That subdued, subduing strain,

LACONIC EXPOSITION OF LAW .- The New York Evening Post says:

"The late Judge Thompson, while presiding in the United States circuit court in the city of New York on the trial of a criminal case, was requested by one of the counsel to charge the jury that they were judges both of the law and the fact. The judge replied, 'I shan'i; they ain't.' This is the cleverest specimen of laconics, save one, which we remember to have heard of since Cwsar's famous despatch to the Roman Senate; and, what's more to the point, it is good law." Foreign Items.

were employed in England and Wales; in Scotland, one thousand and ten superintendents and
seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-three
enumerators. In the Islands of the British seas,
two hundred and fifty seven enumerators were
employed Seven million forms were printed, some
of them in Welsh; and the weight of all the papers
sent from the central office exceeded fifty-two tons.
A new Seidlitz powder, in one paper, is now used,
and found to be as useful as any. It is composed
of one part of bicarbonate of soda and two parts
of bitartrate of soda. Half a teaspoonful is dissolved in spring water.

solved in spring water.
Sardinia is the only Italian State governed by
the male representative of the ancient hereditary

sovereigns.

The Christians in Turkey are said to be daily inreasing in wealth, power, knowledge, and enter-orise, and, in the fulness of appointed time, it is not unlikely that they will supersede the Turks as he dominant race.

The blind King of Hanover and his consort are

The Dind King of Hanover and his consort are to pay a visit to England.

Earl Ducie is dead. He was an advocate of free trade, a liberal patron of agriculture, and the inventor of the Ducie Cultivator.

Joseph Cottle, well known from his connexion with Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey, and his literary labors, died recently, at the age of 84 years.

The deliveries of tea into London, a week or two since, were unusually large amounting to 2 320

nce, were unusually large, amounting to 2,930, 527 pounds
The Jews of Leipsic have obtained permission to

uild a synagogue in that city.

The Pope has seen the table moving experiments performed in his presence, and is satisfied of their eality, says a Paris paper.

Grisi and Mario have signed an engagement ith Mr. Hackett to come to America

tunn, and remain here five months. They are to receive £17,000 and have their expenses paid. They will appear exclusively in opera.

They will appear exclusively in opera.

The interior of the Sheldoman theatre, on the late commemoration day at Oxford, is said to have been an imposing sight. It was thronged with elegantly dressed ladies, and the upper galleries with under graduates, whose favorite amusement on such occasions is to give expression to the feelings with which they regard the most eminent personages of the era, present or absent, and even the chief topics of the day. Thus the names of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Cardwell, when mentioned, excited a cordial burst of cheering. Lord Derby's name was well received. Lord John Russell's, and those of Messrs. Cobden and Bright, were received with a perfect storm of obloquy. Disraeli was alternately cheered and bissed. Among the names called out in this noisy manner were the following: "Cardinal Wiseman," "Mrs. Louis Napoleon," "Colonel Sibthorpe." "The Queen's last baby," "The Gentleman in the crush below," and "Iliustrious foreignrs."

A Swedish artist, Carleman, has made a new

A Swedish artist, Carleman, has made a new discovery, which he calls photochromography, by means of which he takes from 300 to 400 copies per day of objects in all their natural colors.

Byron's play of Sardanapalus is to be produced
by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, and the aid of Mr.

by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, and the aid of Mr. Layard will be given to assist them in their delination of Assyrian life and manners.

A London paper states that Mountjoy, a well-known pedestrian, accomplished in the first week of June the extraordinary task of walking from Loughborough to Derby and back again, twice a day for six consecutive days, making sixty eight miles a day. He commenced on Monday, and completed his task on Saturday night with evident ease. ent ease. In Holland they congulate milk with muriation icid, instead of rennet, which is said to be one of the causes of the superiority of Dutch cheeses.

THE EFFECT ON RUSSIA OF WAR .- The London Times of the 13th instant, in an article devoted to this subject, remarks : "If Russia has the temerity to engage in war

upon the grounds at present known to us, such a war would not only be without an assignable cause, but also without an attainable object. In cause, but also without an attainable object. In opposition to the other powers, and especially to England and France, not unsupported by Austria and Prussia, the Emperor Nicholas can scarcely expect the Soltan to sub.nit to his conditions, or to surrender fresh provinces. The powers of attained to the line of correlions. o surrender fresh provinces. The powers of at ack of Russia are limited to the line of operation f the Danube; everywhere else she would be the Baltic-two close seas which she has not mark the Battle—two close seas which she has not mat-time power to command—her ports would be closed, her trade annihilated, and probably her naval establishments destroyed. In Georgia and their ground for so many years single handed against the imperial armies, the commencemen of hostilities with the Porte would at once givfresh intensity to the war. From Persia one side, to Peland and Finland colossal empire of Russia is assailable on a multi-ude of points of its huge circumference, and whatever its military resources may be, it is impossible that they should be concentrated with effect when every frontier alike demands her vigilance and her protection. The maritime trade of the empire can be completely stopped by closing the narrow apertures of the Bosphorus and the Sound, and, judging by the effects of the continental system on Russia in 1810, that measure alone would act with great severity on the imperial government.

rial government. "We mention these particulars because they seem to us to warrant the belief that if war show unhappily break out, it may be brought to a speedy and successful termination; but the same facts and considerations will no doubt furnish far more powerful arguments against the folly and wick powerful arguments against the folly and wickedness of causing such a war to take place at all.
The Emperor of Russia has placed himself in a
position in which it is impossible for him to win,
but in which, if he persists, he will lose considerably more than he has lost already. At the point
at which this question has arrived, and after the
pretensions which Russia has manifested with reference to the Christian subjects of Turkey, it
cannot be dropped without endeavoring to place
that portion of the Ottoman empire on a more secure and definite basis. That object can even cure and definite basis. That object can now be effected with the assent of the Turkish gov-ernment, and by the joint deliberations of the great powers. It is still competent to the Empe-ror of Russia to accept such a conference, and to obtain by pacific and equitable means every right to which he is in the remotest degree entitled But if he rejects this proposition, and disdains the expedient by which the differences of the greates powers have been so frequently and honorably ter minated, he runs the risk of sacrificing for thes extravagant prefensions whatever influence po-litical sagacity and military success had pre-viously attached to his name."

These are the opinions of the Times; of cours any persons take a very different view of the

THE CONNECTICUT LIQUOR LAW .- The New Haven Register gives the following synopsis of the liquor bill just passed the Legislature of Con

necticut: "It provides that licenses to sell by wholesale o retail may be granted by the selectmen of town and the common councils of cities, to last for on year. Every person so licensed is to pay into the public treasury not less than \$25, nor more than \$100, at the discretion of the granting power. Duly licensed taverners are not to be subjected this tax. Selling without a license to subject of tenders to a fine of \$50 for the first offence, \$10 for the second, and \$100 and imprisonment in the county jail for the third offence. No person can sell adulterated wines or liquors; conviction that offence forfeits his license and the money for it, and brings a fine of \$200. None but tay erners can sell to be drank upon the premises no person can sell to any one addicted to habits of intoxication, knowing him to be a comm ard; no liquor can be sold by the glass on public occasions in tents, booths, or open fields, nor shall a license be granted to any person for such a purpose. Such appears to be the principal features of the bill."

La., a German beggar, apparently blind, so alms of a gentleman, who jokingly offere five dollars if he would change a \$100 bill. gine his surprise when the beggar quietly took the hundred dollar bill, and, after placing it near his defective eyes, deposited it in one pocket, while with the other he took out a filtby wellet, from which he counted out ninety five dollars, which he handed over to the gentleman, leaving the contents of his wallet still unexhausted.

WAR RISKS IN ENGLAND -The London Mornin Chronicle of June 11th says: "The threatening aspect of affairs in the East has occasioned some change in the general character of the under writing business transacting at Lloyd's. The policies now granted generally include the words free of capture. About nineteen-twentieths of the business done is on these terms," Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser

Ited some curious experiments, by which plants are made to blow instantaneously. The means used was a chemical mixture, with which he watered the geraniums, which immediately began to open their buds, and in ten minutes the plants were in full bloom. With a rose tree he was, howere in full bloom. With a rose tree he was, howere in full bloom. With a rose tree he was, howere in full bloom. This work is executed by the British population. This work is executed by the Registrar General, Mr. George Graham, and his assistants. To collect the information, six hundred and twenty superintendent registrars, and thirty thousand one hundred and ninety registrars, and thirty thousand six hundred and ten enumerators were employed in England and Wales; in Scotland, one thousand and ten superintendents and seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-three two hundred seventy-three two hu

Mount Cenis. That part of the line is now under contract, and the work will be pursued with all practicable despatch.

When this track shall be completed, it must become the great highway of intercourse between Europe and the East. We already have a telegraphic communication with Paris and London, so that events in those capitals are reported kere almost simultaneously with their first publication, and American news may thus be promulgated here on the hour of its arrival at Liverpoolthat is, ten days after date.

These improvements, and the reasonable expectation of the establishment of lines of steamers to New York and Rio, have given a new impulse to the city, which is now undergoing some very important physical changes. Old buildings are to be superseded this season by new ones better adapted to business, some of the narrow streets are to be widened, the wharves will be materially improved, and plans have been adopted, through British enterprise, to improve the harbor itself. Merchants and capitalists, who have hitherto adhered with even more than Dutch tenacity to their old ways, have at length attained a better understanding of their own interests. Genes will therefore ave at length attained a better understanding their own interests. Genoa will therefore become once more the second, if not the first port of the Mediterranean. War alone can interrupt this

once more the second, if not the first port of the Mediterranean. War alone can interrupt this course of progrees.

Italy, and especially Piedmont, has lost one of its most illustrious men, by the death of Count Cmaar Ralbo, who died at his residence in Turin on the 4th instant, aged about seventy years. Hebelonged to one of the most ancient families of Italy, and trace its line with undoubted accuracy to Julius Comman. His historical and political writings have placed him among the first of the Italian writers, and he did as much, perhaps, as any other person to introduce the constitutional system of govern-

and he did as much, perhaps, as any other person to introduce the constitutional system of government of this country. He has been a member of its Parliament from its beginning.

Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland, passed through this city on Thursday the 2d instant for Turin, accompanied by a nephew, Mr. C. H. Condit, of New Jersey. This eminent prelate is, I am grieved to learn, in infirm health, though he is on the whole better than when he left home. After reposing for a few dewest Training. reposing for a few days at Turin, he proposes to proceed leisurely to Milan, Venice, and Florence. He will scarcely venture so far south as Rome, the will scarcely venture so far south as Rome, since he proposes to take the Liverpool steamer of the 15th August for New York, in order to reach home by the 1st of September. It is to be regretted that official engagements should constrain him to cut short a tour which seems to promise just now so much needed amelioration of his health.

Drs. Bache and Wood, of Philadelphia, with their families, are among the American travellers who have passed through within a few days, enroute for Moscow.

Yours, &c.

MORE ABOUT THE AILANTHUS .- The heavy rain MORE ABOUT THE AILANTHUS.—The heavy rain of yesterday afternoon and evening beat to the ground the greater part of the blossoms from the ailanthus trees in our streets, and to day the atmosphere is almost entirely free from their unpleasant odor. Yesterday the thick air seemed to confine the effluvium and prevent it from dispersing, so that persons who are easily affected by the perfume of flowers were sickened by it.

The greater part of the ailanthus trees planted in our streets appear to be of those which bear only staminate howers—sometimes called the male plant. The ailanthus is a diocious tree—that is to say, the flowers which contain the fertillizing prin-

plant. The ananthus is a dissertors tree lizing prin-say, the flowers which contain the fertilizing prin-ciple are on different trees from those which bear ciple are on different trees from those which bear the seed vessels. The trees which bear the stami-nate flowers are easily distinguishable by their little green star like blossoms, such as lay strewn little green star like blossoms, such as lay strewn upon the side walks in such abundance this morning. It is these only that diffuse the odor which many find so disagreeable and even unwholesome. The plants bearing the pistillate flowers have no perceptible odor, and may be known by their bunches of seed vessels resembling what are called maple kegs. At this season the kegs are small and of a green color, but perfectly formed; in a short time they will be of a reddish hue.

It is only alian hay trees, hearing, the pistillate.

It is only allanthus trees bearing the pistillate flowers that should be planted in our streets. As the roots of the allanthus throw up suckers with an extraordinary profusion, it is most easily and naturally propagated by transplanting the suckers Those which are taken from the roots of a tree bearing pistillate flowers, will in like manner bear pistillate flowers only, and in this manner the gardeners will be able to furnish, with the greatest facility, a supply of the kind desired. The ailan thus is so rapid in its growth, and so perfectly free from insects, that it is one of the very best for lanting in large towns, and we should be sorry to see any attempt to extirpate it. If, however, the ordering of the matter depended upon us, we would have the male plants cut down without remorse, and their places supplied with those which bear pistillate flowers.—N. Y. Evening Post, 28th.

TEA AT HOME.-It will surprise many to know that we need no longer rely on China for tea, but drink our home-grown English, and so be independent of the foreigner, if such independence is worth caring for. Mr. Alexander Forsyth has ad worth caring for. Mr. Alexander Forsyth has addressed a communication to the Horticultural Society, in which he says that, having considered that the tea of Paraguay is a species of holly, he tried our common holly, and finds the tea, when washed, equal to ordinary five shilling tea. The prickles serve an important purpose, for they keep the leaves separated during the coasting, and thus serve the ourrose of frequent roasting, and thus serve the purpose of frequent turning. The smell given off is at first unplea-sant, but it disappears entirely as the leaves cool. "What will tea-drinkers, confirmed tippling tea-drinkers, say to this?" observes Mr. Forsyth. "The very tea itself becomes cheap at last, and abundant, growing even in the garden hedge. A forest of tea trees in full leaf at our door. Such a harvest has never before been seen. Waste not the harvest has never before been seen. Waste not the holly any more upon whip-handles; peel it not for bird lime, as formerly; squander it not, even at Christmas; but reap it, roast it, again and again, for the store will be annually renewed, and the future foliage will furnish finer tea leaves than those just gathered." What an opportunity here for the adulterators; they will doubtless take care that the public drink holly tea whether or no."

[Chambers's Journal.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND.—The following items are from the Rockville Journal:
"The Democrats of Montgomery county are to meet at Rockville on the 16th of July, for the purpose of the property of the prop meet at Rockville on the 16th of July, for the purpose of selecting three persons as delegates to meet the State Convention, to be held in Baltimore on the 10th of August, to nominate a candidate for Governor and other State officers. The Whigs of the county hold a county convention at Rockville, on the 20th of July, to appoint delegates to their Congressional and Gubernatorial conventions

"Six stacks of wheat, belonging to Mr. Nathan Cook, were set on fire by some this power. Cook, were set on fire by some unknown person on Thursday night of last week. His loss is supsed to be between three and four hundred

"Concord Lodge, I. O. O. F., have accepted an invitation to participate with the Triadelphi Lodge in celebrating the approaching Fourth of

ripened too fast, owing to the drought and hot weather. The yield, however, will be very heavy. The oat crop, we fear, will be a failure, owing to the great drought which has prevailed during the present month. Corn has also suffered some, and present month. Corn has also suff the gardens are literally parched."

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.-A letter from San Juan de Nicaragua, dated June 16th, reports every thing as quiet at that place and Costa Rica. The war between Guatemala and Honduras was slowly progressing. The United States sloop of war Albany arrived at San Juan on the 1st, and sailed thence on the 5th. During her stay in port her officers were very hospitably entertained by the inhabitants at San Juan.

Advices from Point Arenas, Costa Rica, have een received, which state that the crop of cochibeen received, which state that the crop of cochi-neal is nearly wholly destroyed by severe storms. The indigo plant had suffered immensely from the locusts, and the crop will be very small. They were to ask one dollar per pound, cash, when the crop comes in. The loss of crops and the large importations of goods had almost produced a panic. There was no coffee for sale.

Advices from Guatemals state that black cochi-Advices from Guatemala state that black cochi-neal sold in the city at one dollar per pound, hard money.

THE CENSUS of Great Britain in 1851 has just bee

published in two thick volumes. The number of people returned were 21,121,907, of whom 10,386,-047 were males, and 10,735,919 were females, thus 047 were males, and 10,725,919 were females, thus giving the ladies the advantage. On the night of the census 12,924 were sleeping on barges, (vessels,) 9,972 in barns, and 8,276 in the open air or under tents. The number of families in Great Britain were 4,312,388; inhabited houses, 3,648,347. The towns, villages, &c., in Great Britain, 17,150. The British isles, 500; inhabited, 175 Great Britain has upwards of 21,000,000, and Ireland upwards of 6,000,000 of souls. Anglesey, Jersey, and Isle of Man, have 50,000, and Guernsey, Lewis, Syke, and Shetland, over 20,000. These numbers, however, rapidly descend in the remaining islands from 10,000 to 1,000, 500, 400, 100, 40, 30, 20, 10; and, finally, at Inchdalm, an appanage of Fife, there is an island with only one man on it. From the Isthmus and Jamaica

From the New York Express, June 28 The steamship Union, which sailed from Aspin-wall on the 19th instant, at 5, p. m., arrived at this port at one o'clock to-day. Steamer Georgia, direct for New York, and Falcon, for New Orleans, sailed in company with the Union.

nday morning last Purser J. Bush died of

Chagres fever.
We are indebted to the purser of the Union for favora

The Union brings us copious files of California papers, but the dates are no later than previously received.

We are indebted for them to Messrs. Berford &

We are indebted for them to Messrs. Berford & Co.'s California Express, and to Messrs. Anthony & Co. of Maysville.

We have the Pansma Herald of the 13th instant, but do not see in it much additional news.

The governor, Roldan, bad left Panama to pay a visit to Aspinwall, where, it is said, he goes for the purpose of fixing upon the sites for the public buildings in that city, and at the asme time to see Cruces road, and judge for bimself as to the measures he can adopt to further the views of all classes residing in the city, by repairing the bad passes, and commencing a system of continuous repairs, which will keep up the character of the route until the railway is complete.

The Star says:

"The 13th instant was probably the warmest day experienced in Panama for years past. The

the 15th instant was propagily the warmest day experienced in Panama for years past. The thermometer stood at 94 in the shade. The natives predict either an earthquake or a very heavy rain in consequence. We presume the latter is rain in consequence. We presume the latter is more probable than the former."

The Union arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, on the

The Union arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 22d instant, at 3 p. m., and salled for New York at 6 o'clock on the evening of the same day, encountering strong tides and severe gales in the Carribean Sea.

Files of the Morning Journal, with dates to day Files of the Morning Journal, with dates to day of sailing, have been received at the express office. The difficulty between the Executive Council and the Legislative Assembly remained as at last advices. The Legislature, meanwhile, was to meet again on the 28th. The Journal says:

"There is to be no alternative between rebellion and the dismissal of the present members of the council, and appointment of some more obedient and subservient creatures to the will of the Assembly."

sembly."
The Inspector General of Police, Alexander Mc-Leod, esq., died on the 4th.
A case of yellow fever had been reported at

Spanishtown.
The Governor of Demerara had arrived at Kingston, to embark for England.

The Journal has some advices from Antigua, relative to the yellow fever there. A good many deaths had taken place, and no little uncasines

NAVAL .- The United States steamer Princeton Naval.—The United States steamer Princeton, Commander Henry Engle, and United States steamer Folton, Lieutenant Commanding J M. Watson, were put in commission and received their crews yesterday afternoon.

The United States ship Preble, from Annapolis, arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday, and this morning received the bilance of her crew from the United States ship Pennsylvania.

Lieutenant C. F. M. Spotswood has been detached from the ordinary ship United States and ordered to the United States sloop-of war Dale at Charlestown navy yard.

Charlestown navy yard.

Lieutenant H. H. Harrison, ordered to the United

Lieutenant H. H. Harrison, ordered to the United States steamer Princeton, arrived on Sunday, in the steamer Jamestown, from New York. United States storeship Southampton, Com-mander Boyle, for Japan, sailed from Valparaiso The United States steam-frigate San Jacinto Captain Thomas Crabbe, at Genoa, 26th ult., from Alexandria, sailed 28th for the United States; offi-

cers and crew all well [Portsmouth (Va.) Transcript, 28th. CANAL Tolls .- The amount of tolls received on The amount received during the third week of June, and for several years, is as follows:

3d week in June. Total to 23d inst.

1853. \$100,551 \$881.206

1852. 105,110 \$46,505 88,428 110 032 111,549

[Albany Register, 28th.

COMMON SCHOOLS OF CONNECTICUT. - The eighth annual report of the superintendent of common schools of Connecticut presents the following schools of Connecticut presents the following facts: More than one hundred thousand dollars have been raised by tax in the districts of twenty have been raised by tax in the districts of twenty school societies out of the two hundred and seventeen in the State—more than four times the amount raised in the whole State in any one year prior to 1849. During the year, two hundred and eighty-three evening lectures on educational subjects have been delivered by the super-intendent and other gentlemen. The number of school societies in the State is two hundred and seventeen, some of them extending over the whole school societies in the State is two nundred and seventeen, some of them extending over the whole town. There are one thousand six hundred and forty two school districts; whole number of chil-dren in the State between the ages of four and sixteen, ninety six thousand three houdred and six-teen, ninety six thousand three houdred and eighty two. The revenue of the school fund is one hundred and forty three thousand six hundred and ninety three dollars, and the rate for each child is one dollar and thirty-five cents. Number of scholars between four and sixteen of scholars between lour and sixteen attending school in the winter, seventy-four thousand one hundred; average attendance fifty five thousand one hundred. Number of private schools of all grades—winter, four hundred and three; pupils in grades—winter, bour hundred and three; pupils in do. eight thousand one hundred; cost for tuition, one hundred and sixty two thousand dollars. Whole number of teachers in winter—male, one thousand and sixty; female, even hundred and thirty; in summer—male six hundred and seventy; female, one thousand and twenty. Number of districts employing more than one teacher, one hundred and fifty; whole number of assistant teachers, two hundred and seventy five. Whole teachers, two hundred and seventy five. eachers, two hundred and seventy-five. Whole number of teachers who boarded round-winter, one thousand and eighty nine; summer, nine hun-

dred and forty-seven THE POTATO ROT .- Professor Bollman, a Rus sian Councillor of State, has published a work on the prevention of potato rot. He discovered accithe prevention of potato rot. He discovered accidentally, and has subsequently verified by experiment, the fact that seed potatoes thoroughly dried will produce a sound crop. The New York Courier, which gives an account of the discovered.

will produce a sound crop. The New York Courier, which gives an account of the discovery, says:

"The temperature required to produce the desired result is not very clearly made out. Mr. Bollman's room, in which his first potatoes were dried, was heated to about seventy-two degrees, and much higher. By way of experiment he placed others in the chamber of the stove itself, where the thermometer stood at one hundred and thirty-six degrees, and more. He also ascertained that the vitality of the potato is not affected, even if the rind is charred." if the rind is charred. HARBOR OF NEW YORK -The merchants of New

York have addressed a memorial to the Legisla-ture of that State, asking that body to take imme-diate measures for the better protection of the harbor of the city from encroachments. They urge that for a long series of years encroachments have been made, and are still permitted to progrees, without that attention and regulation which the importance of the subject demands, in consethe importance of the subject demands, in conse-quence of which the harbor has been seriously injured. This is particularly the case with East river, whose width has been narrowed and its currents changed, and in reference to which measures have been adopted which threaten to impair its character and usefulness. In the same manner several harbors of Europe have been entirely runed by fillings in and encroachments

WHERE IS THE WEST? -On Friday last, at halfpast four p. m., Samuel Lawrence, esq., was in Boston, having left Lasalie, Illinois, at three o'clock Wednesday p. m. preceding. He came by way of Chicago, looked in upon Cleveland, called at Buffalo, was sped over the plain by the "lightning express" train to Albany, and whisked over the Western and Worcester railroads to Boston! Once-and within the memory of the side. over the Western and Worcester railroads to Boston! Once-and within the memory of the middle aged man of this day—Boffalo was considered quite "out west." Chicago, but yesterday, was a "far off land." Now, a merchant shakes hands and bids good bye to his customers one hundred and eighty miles west of that, and in two days and one hour and a half greets his triends in Boston! It is, in fact, only eleven hundred and fifty miles!

[Boton Journal.]

To KEEP BIRDS FROM PICKING FRUIT.—As the season is coming on for the depredations of birds, beg to report my experience of last year, when I I beg to report my experience of last year, when I saved my currants and gooseberries, by winding colored worsted around and across my bushes, and my cherries by hanging up several pieces of tin with strong thread in the different trees, two pieces being hung near enough together to clash with the wind, which sound, with the bright reflection of the tin in the sun, certainly frightened them away; and I had my due share of fruit, which, the preceding year, I was object to relinquish to them.—Agricultural Gazette.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinei re-The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinei regrets to learn that Powell Calvert, the foreman of Messrs. Finn & Osmond, was instantly killed on Wednesday afternoon, by the falling of a timber, while engaged in the construction of the McBean bridge, on the Waynesboro' rairoad. He was originally from Chester county, Pennsylvania, and had been about four years in Georgia. He was a very worthy man, and leaves a wife and four chil-